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THINGS TO THINK OF.

"The main question at issue [in America] is ENGLISH PREE TRADE against the CONTI-NENTAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION. * * The American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture. * * The resalt of the American election will help to decide many important issues in Great Britain.' -- London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888.

"Protection to home industries I regard as the most important plank in any platform after 'the Union must and shall be preserved.' "-Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1883.

"It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to her system of protective laws."-Prince Bismarck.

"We should be slow to abandon that system of protective duties which looks to the promotion and development of American industry and to the preservation of the highest possible scale of wages for the American workman."-Benjamin Harrison.

"No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provisions in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age."-Benjamin Harrison.

"The wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and the votes of the American laborer himself. The appeal lies to him."-James G. Blaine.

"We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen."-Benjamin Harrison.

"This is not the time to weigh in an apothecarv's scale the services or the rewards of the men who saved the Nation."-Benjamin Har-

"Against whom is it that the Republican party has been unable to protect your race? -Benjamin Harrison to the colored voters.

"Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but thank God I have never been a Republican. -Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition Candidate for Vice-president.

"And if one receives not enough it is be cause he did not serve long enough, and can he be heard to complain if he gets a just rate, equal to his fellow-eoldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support. he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities." -C. C. Matson, chairman of House committee on invalid pensions, in his report on the dependent pension bill, April 14, 1888.

"With President Cleveland Great Britain knows where she is,"-Glasgow Herald.

"On the adoption of free trade by the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come. As the British Hosiery Review reiterates. 'We venture to assert that England will reap the largest share of any advantages that may arise from the adoption of the ideas now advocated by the free-trade party in the United States."-London Economist.

"I saw the other day in one of our Indianapolis papers a good overcoat advertised for \$1.87, and it must be a pretty mean man that wants to get one for a dollar."-Benjamin

"I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes an article cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."-Benjamin Harrison.

"Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."-London Economist.

"We [the capitalists] can control the workingman only so long as he eats up to-day what he earns to-morrow."-W. L. Scott, Mr. Cleveland's political manager.

"I have so long followed Mr. Mills that whatever he commands, I do."-Mr. Bynum. at Alanta. "The negro is a prolific animal."-Allen G.

Thurman's speech at Port Huron, Aug. 22, "I am for Grover Cleveland because I am a

free-trader."-Henry George, at Cooper Union. Sept. 7, 1888. Ir may be remarked, as to Randolph coun-

tv. that it's all right. Go and hear Anna Dickinson deliver one of

AT Richmond, her first appointment, hundreds of people were unable to get into the

the best speeches of the campaign.

hall to hear Anna Dickinson. SENATOR VEST is now known as Cleveland's Burchard, and the worst of it is his

Democratic brethren can't pull him down. MISS DICKINSON'S reception, to-night, should be made worthy the lady's name and well-remembered great services in other years to the cause represented by the Republican

MR. MILLS says in his campaign speeches that the Mills bill does not propose free trade, but only an average reduction of 4 6-10 per cent. Mr. Mills said to the Philadelphia

wool merchants last spring: "The more confusion the tariff works to business the better I like it, because it will the sooner be done away with. I desire free trade. and I will not help to perfect any law that

atands in the way of free trade." As General Harrison remarks, it is not so much the length of the step that is taken as I resigned as Secretary of the Treasury Dec.

its direction. He who runs may read that the direction of Democratic tariff legislation is toward free trade.

ANNA DICKINSON'S speech at Tomlinson Hall will be the event of the campaign, on the Republican side. The hall should be and will be crowded. Miss Dickinson is among the foremost orators of the country. Her words will be worth hearing.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD is quoted as saying, in substance, that nearly all of the political articles in the public press are inspired by whisky. For intemperate statements and outrageous slanders, the thirdparty crators outdo their Democratic allies in this campaign.

WHETHER few or many commercial travelers come down from Chicago to-day to visit the next President, there will be no denving that all are Republicans. The executive committee of the club decided that the train had been chartered for Republicans only, and that tickets were to be sold to no one unless he were known to be a true-blue supporter of Harrison and protection.

THERE is a large number of old soldiers in Indiana not entitled to a pension under present laws who still feel, and rightly so, that they have a claim on the government for more generous recognition than they have yet received. Of course they will never get it from the Democratic party. As an indication of how their claims and services are regarded by the supporters of the Cleveland administration, we call attention to an article which we reprint from the Chicago Times. breathes the true spirit of Democratic hostility to old soldiers.

THE Toronto Mail, which wants Cleveland elected evidently foresees defeat to its hopes. It explains that not enough time has elapsed since the issuing of his "tariff reform" message for the education of the people, and says it took the people of England ten years after Cobden's appearance to bring in a verdict against protection. Ten years from this Mr. Cleveland's message and Mr. Mill's bill will be forgotten by Americans. Their education will proceed in a different direction, and the first object lesson will be the election in November of a protection President.

THE Albany, N. Y., Times, a Democratic organ, has this:

"A correspondent says he has carefully canvassed his district, and finds that where there are only 64 votes for Cleveland there will be 475 for Hill. This is an extraordinary statement, and we shall examine the election returns with some curiosity to see whether it is verified. If it is, it will not be the fault of Governor Hill, who appeals to all his friends to vote for Cleveland and Thurman."

If it is, it will also appear that Governor Hill's followers either cannot be made to love Cleveland, or that they detect the wink which accompanies the Governor's appeal to vote for the President as well as himself.

AMONG the numerous tricks of the Democratic plan of campaign is the circulation of fraudulent copies of the Mills bill. The notoriety of the measure has caused a general de mand for it. To meet this the Democrats are sending out garbled copies to suit particular localities or interests. In one respect, however, the copies are all agreed, and that is in omitting the sections which repeal the internal-revenue tax on saloons and impose restrictions on small distilleries. The Mills bill, as passed by the House, explicitly repeals "all clauses of Section 3244 of the Revised Statutes, and all laws amendatory thereof, and all other laws which impose any special taxes upon manufacturers of stills, retail dealers in liquors and retail dealers in malt liquors." It also makes material changes in the provisions of the present law regulating small distilleries. All copies of the bill circulated by the Democratic committee omit these provision

ent of considerable experience and shrewdness, draws a very discouraging picture for the Boston Herald of President Cleveland's prospects. He declares that he is personally disliked by at least three-fourths of the Demoeratic Senators and Representatives, and that, whatever these men may say in public, in private they berate him. Naturally, this feeling has communicated itself to minor politicians and to the rank and file, and hence the lack of enthusiastic support which i patent to all. After reviewing the situation in New York, Mr. Burr concludes that the temper of the people, the attitude of local organizations, the liquor question, and several other incidental matters, combine to furnish the scheming politicians a remarkably good chance to trade on the State and national tickets, and that Mr. Cleveland is in danger of being sold out in his own State. All this is not new, the situation having been clearly set forth much as Burr describes it, but it is rather surprising to find it in a paper which advocates Cleveland's re-election, and which, with all its "independence," is not accustomed to give prominence to matters unfavorable to its candidate.

FRANK A. BURR, a newspaper correspond-

THE GOVERNMENT'S CREDIT. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What amount of money was borrowed by the government, and what rate of interest was paid for same during the administration

T. M. STEVENS.

of James Buchanan?

The public debt in 1856, when Buchanan was elected, was \$31,972,537; in 1860 it had increased to \$64,842,287, and on the 1st of January, 1861, four months before he went out of office. it was \$90,580,873. In the last three years of Buchanan's administration the expenditures of the government exceeded the revenue as follows: In 1858 by \$27,529,904. in 1859 by \$15,584,511, in 1860 by \$7,065,990. Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury was Howell Cobb, of Georgia, who undoubtedly worked in the interest of secession. In June. 1860, owing to the depleted condition of the treasury and an accumulated deficit during four years of peace, Congress had authorized a loan of \$20,000,000. Of this amount the government succeeded in borrowing \$7,000 .-000 at 5 per cent. In December, 1860, Congress authorized the issue of \$10,-000,000 treasury notes, payable in one year at the lowest rate of interest obtainable. Cobb

10, 1860, to go with the South, and Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. He served from Dec. 10 till some time in January, 1861, when John A. Dix, of New York, was appointed. Under the act of Congress above referred to the Secretary of the Treasury offered \$5,000 .-000 one-year treasury notes, bids to be opened Dec. 28, 1860. When the time came to open the bids \$500,000 were bid for at 12 per cent.. the other bids running as high as 24 and 36 per cent. The Secretary rejected all over 12 per cent. The government had to have money to meet January interest and a number of banks and bankers offered a loan of \$1,500,000 at 12 per cent. This offer was accepted, and on the 31st of December the government borrowed \$3,000,000 at the same rate, 12 per cent. In January, 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury offered the remaining \$5,000,000 of the loan authorized. Bids for this were opened Jan. 19. There were ten bids for different amounts, the lowest rate of interest being 83-4 per cent. and highest 11 per cent. The ten bids averaged 105-8 per cent., and were all accepted. The immediate necessities of the government and the empty treasury made another loan necessary, and on the 8th of February, 1861, a few weeks before Buchanan went out of office, Congress authorized a loan of \$25,000,000, to bear 6 per cent. interest, to run not less than ten nor more than twenty years, the bonds to be sold to the highest bidder. The Secretary offered \$8,000,000 of these bonds, and the bids were opened Feb. 26. They ranged from 75 to 96 cents. All bids below ninety were rejected, and the bonds were sold at prices ranging from 90 1-2 to 96 per cent.; or, in other words, from 4 to 9 1-2 per cent. discount. This terrible condition of the government finances and public credit showed the necessity of revising the tariff so that it would produce a larger revenue, and at the same time encourage the development of American industries. For four years now the expenditures of the government had exceeded its revenues. Under these circumstances Congress, on March 2, 1861, passed a protective tariff bill, to take effect April 1. The effect was the immediate increase of revenue and a consequent improvement of the government credit. The revenue from customs duties, which was only \$39,582,126 in 1861, increased to \$49,056,398 in 1862, to \$69,059,642 in 1863. to \$102,316,153 in 1864, to \$179,046,652 in 1866 and so on. The government credit began to improve as soon as vi gorous measures were taken to restore it, and has continued to improve from that day to this. The condition of the government finances in the last years and last months of James Buchanan's administration was the most disgraceful in our entire history.

MR. ROGER OUACK MILLS.

Congressman Mills's speech last night was largely a repetition of his Richmond speech, and of familiar arguments in favor of the antiprotection policy. Circumstances have given him a prominence in connection with the tariff question that he is not entitled to by learning, experience or training. Nothing in his antecedents, education or achievements entitles him to assume to instruct or advise the people of Indiana or of any Northern State on the tariff question. As an ex-confederate and Southern Democrat of the Bourbon school, he is naturally opposed to the ideas, principles and policy that have made the North rich, powerful and great. He is not in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the North. He represents a provincial district of Texas, and is a man of narrow and provincial ideas. A thorough Southerner himself, he owes his appointment as chairman of the committee on ways and means to a Southern Speaker, thus putting him in a position, with the aid of other ex-confederates, to formulate a free-trade policy for the manufacturing North. Mr. Mills has nothing new to offer in favor of free trade or in defense of his bill. All the arguments he uses have been better presented, and all the points he makes better made by others. His speech is disingenuous, demagogical and dishonest from beginning to end.

The style of Mr. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, may suit hoodlum Democratic hearers, but will hardly commend him to cultivated audiences. It was at New Haven that he responded to a polite question from a man in the audience by telling him to go home and soak his head, or, as the corrected, but not improved version has it, to go home and take a cold bath. At Brooklyn he responded to an interlocutor, who asked, "How about rice and sugar?" with what the sympathetic report calls the following "flash of words:" "I'll give you more sugar in a minute than you know what to do with. You don't want no sugar no how; you take your whisky straight." At Richmond he remarked of the duty on pig-iron. "Why the devil don't they pay the workmen the balance of it." Mr. Mills may know a great deal about the tariff as interpreted in the light of the confederate constitution and British free-trade policy, but he has yet to learn the elements of politeness to which a Northern public is accustomed. He should go back to Texas and the cowboys.

A SIGNIFICANT VISITATION. Of the many visits made to General Harrison since his nomination there has been none of greater interest or significance than that of the manufacturers of and dealers in agricultural implements, on Thursday evening. The significance of the event is in its entire freedom from ordinary political management and motives. The State fair has drawn here, during the present week, a large number of men of the class referred to, including manufacturers, proprietors, agents, traveling men, etc. They come from all parts of the country, and represent a large number of manufacturing cities and towns. Their firms and houses represent an enormous amount of active capital, employ an immense number workmen and pay out vast sums annually in wages. In 1880 there were 1,943 agricultural implement manufacturers reported, with an aggregate capital of \$62,000,000, employing 39.580 hands, paying out \$15,300,000 a year in wages, and turning out \$68,000,000 worth of goods. These figures only approximately represent the extent of the business at pres-

ent, and they do not embrace dealers or middlemen at all. It needs no argument, however, to prove that the agricultural implement business is a very large and important one. men engaged in it and in handits products are among most enterprising and progressive business men in the country. Dealing with farmers, and with the great agricultural interest, they come as near I to knowing and repre senting the average sentiment of the country as any other class. They came here in the line of business, and without any partisan or political motive, but being here, they determined to call on the Republican candidate for President, and express their sympathy with his candidacy, and the cause he represents. There were several hundred of them, and their spokesman said they were unanimous in support of the party and policy represented by General Harrison. His response was very happy, and the occasion was altogether an exceedingly pleasant one. It shows that the great representative business industries of the country are in sympathy with the candidate who represents the idea of protection to American industries.

CHEAP FOREIGN LABOR. H. J. Pettefer, of London, electroplateworker, and secretary of the "Workingmen's Association for the Defense of British Industries," has arrived in Boston, and, at the request of the Home Market Club, will make some speeches to American workmen, showing the evil effects of cheap foreign competition upon the laboring classes of England. What British workingmen have suffered, Mr. Pettefer declares, their brethren in the United States will suffer if the tariff barriers are removed and the country is open to the competition of European labor. "The average workingman in the United States," he says, "is in about the same position as the foreman of a shop in England, and the average English laborer is, of course, on a much lower level, The assertion made by Democratic speakers, that the superior skill of American workmen would enable them to secure high wages under any circumstances Mr. Pettefer denies, and says he has discovered no signs of such superiority, although he has had experience with both classes.

This testimony from a representative British workman will go much further with his hearers than the theories advanced by speakers who have been neither laborers nor the employers of labor. Mr. Pettefer, whose name has been made familiar through an essay entitled, "How Free Trade Works," which is circulated as a Republican campaign document, will address several public meetings in New England.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democrats have not dared since the war to nominate a rebel upon a presidential ticket. But the third party has done it this year .- Bing-

P. T. BARNUM, the showman, delivered a rousing Republican speech to a big meeting in Bridgeport last Tuesday night. It was his first political effort in a dozen years.

COL. ELLIOTT SHEPARD, of the New York Mail and Express, it is said, contributed \$10,000 to the national Republican campaign fund. Colonel Shepard is a Christian and a gentleman. CHARLES A. DANA, of the New York Sun. told a friend of mine, the other day, that the contest is practically settled-that Harrison will be elected, -G. C. Buell, in Rochester Post-Ex-

THE number of sheep in Great Britain has fallen off 420,000 within the past year. It is no wonder that the British wool-grower should be enthusiastic for free wool-for the United States. -Boston Journal.

THE Commercial Travelers' Harrison and Morton Protective League, of New York, is out with a ringing address to commercial salesmen, in which a strong appeal is made for the maintenance of the "American system." THE Iowa Conference of the Methodist Church

was held in Oskaloosa, in that State, last week, and passed resolutions disapproving of the Prohibition, or third party, as being "insincere and unwise." The conference has over 300 ministers in its membership and every one of them voted Many New York voters want General Harri-

son to make at least one speech in that city in the campaign. They think he will win over thousands of voters, and, with Mr. Blaine's forcible presentation of the tariff, help along the great change that the contest of industrial conditions is working among New York workingmen who were formerly Democrate. THE truth is the Methodist Church politically

is Republican. Were the choice for political parties submitted to the members of that church, the Republican party would be supported by a large majority vote. The history of that church, so far as the great public questions are concerned, lies very close alongside that of the Republican party. - Chicago Current. JOSEPH J. ANGUS is postmaster at Grand

View, Dak. His income is only \$22 a month. and out of this he has to pay \$2 a month for rent and \$9.50 a ton for coal. But the argus eye of the Democratic bosses does not let even a twenty-two-dollar postmaster escape, and he is assessed 5 per cent. of his annual salary just as if he were a Cabinet officer with \$8,000 a year. This grieves Mr. Angus, and be indignantly

asks, "Is this civil-service reform?" SENATOR SAWYER, of Wisconsin, recently said: "I am surprised that any one should suppose that I will be a candidate for re-election to the Senate. I did not know that the matter was even mentioned. When my present term shall expire my age will be such as to preclude all possibility of my name being mentioned for reelection. I will be seventy-seven years old. When a man attains that age he ought to be willing to retire from political life. I certainly shall. It is useless to talk of the matter."

THE protection Democrats of New York, having perfected an organization, have opened their headquarters at 427 Fifth avenue. Among them are C. C. Shayne, Henry Dunlap, Dennis Me-Mahon, Nicholas Haughton, John Malloy, Thomas Brady, Stephen McCormick, jr., Wm. Boylan, Andrew Carson, J. G. Hyatt, ex-Senator Bixby, John Johnson, Henry Marks, ex-Congressman James O'Brien and John Burlinson. These men voted for Cleveland in 1884, but will vote for Harrison in 1888, and bring hundreds of other Democrats with them.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. THURMAN has never had a photograph

ELLEN TERRY writes with a goose quill, as do most Englishwomen who affect to be swell. MISS NELLIE BAYARD, the fifth daughter of the Secretary, is to enter society formally this

effects of falling asleep with his chin hanging over the rim of a celluloid collar. JANE GILDER, the editor of the Critic, began her journalistic career on a Newark (N. J.) paper as a proof-reader, and was a phenomenally

A MAN died in Baltimore last week from the

HAPPINESS depends upon comparisons. M Chevreul, the French savant, who has reached his one hundred and third year, says: "What would I not give to be eighty again?" JOHN TYLER, jr., son of President Tyler, re-

marked dryly the other day that before the war

the letters F. F. V. meant first families of Virginia, but since the war left so many of them impoverished they signify Fight For Victuals. A Scorch beadle took his sweetheart to grave-yard, and, showing her a dark corner, said:

"Mary, my folks lie there. Would you like to lie there?" It was a grim way of proposing, but Mary was a sensible Scotch lassie and she ac-

THE "silent Von Moltke" isn't at all silent at home. He is, on the contrary, a charming, lively and smiable companion. He is very fond of the wife of his nephew, who presides over his household, and of her children. He loves whist and roses; and of these flowers cultivates a great

THE widow of President Polk is in her eightyseventh year. She is feeble and rather forgetful, but she maintains her cheerfalness and her interest in the world about her. Of late she has been taking her meals in her own room, and leaves it once a day, to take an airing on the porch. Here she sits and receives her visitors.

MRS. RUTH HALL, & seventy-four-year-old widow of New Haven, has directed by will that she shall be buried in the cradle in which she was rocked as a baby. The undertaker has made the necessary alterations in the cradle, and it is now awaiting the death of Mrs. Hall, which is but a matter of a few weeks. The cradle is of cherry and is beautifully decorated. PRESIDENT CARNOT and Mme. Carnot live at

Fontainebleau this season in the suite of rooms that were fitted up by the Empress Eugenie for her son against his coming of age. They have the use of all the private and state apartments of the palace, all of which have been carefully kept in order for the past eighteen years, although the palace has been practically deserted. The state rooms are said to be the finest in

Major Barttelot, the leader of the Stanley search expedition, who is reported to have been murdered in Africa, was a member of the Royal Fusiliers, which regiment he joined in 1859. He served in the Afghan war of 1887-80, took part in the defense of Candahar and was present in the battle before that place. He was also in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and took part in the Nile campaign of 1884-85.

LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON, in The Independent, gives a most charming sketch of the centenarian, the late Col. George L. Perkins, of Norwich, Conn. "I met the old man one day in a back street where a hand-organ had been playing to a group of children," says Dr. Bason.
"'I suppose you would like to see me dance a hornpipel said Colonel Perkins to the children. They said they would, and the centenarian lifted up his coat tails and danced it for them."

THE Prince of Wales has purchased a new uniform, his eightieth. Each new costume of military character that he buys costs him about \$450. He therefore owns about \$36,000 worth of uniforms. His latest investment is the gorgeous costume of an officer of Austrian bussars. A gold tunic, red breeches, Hessian boots and white shako make him look like a clumsily-cut toy soldier. But the Prince never shirks the duties that pertain to his exalted station. He may hate to spend the money of English taxpayers in buying military clothes that he wears once and casts aside, but he is obliged to make

A PRACTICAL MAN'S FACTS.

The Home Market as Against the Foreign Market for Our Producers. Letter from Robert Mitchell, Furniture Manufact-

urer, of Cincinnati, O. "The proposed changes in the tariff on furniture do not effect our business directly, but the indirect effects would be very bad. In this country all the manufactories are bound together, and when one is affected the effect is felt by all.

"One of the principle articles used in the manufacture of furniture is plate glass. In three cities of this country plate glass is manufactured with success. If foreign plate glass is introduced into this country in quantities, the manufacturers in those places will either have to stop manufacturing or else cheapen their labor. That is what all this change of tariff amounts to, ultimately the cheapening of labor. "It is singular how the fluctuations of the iron market affect the entire circle of manufactures. There is no other one factor that can be compared to it in this way. Whenever there is a strike in Pittsburg, or any other disturbance in a great iron center, the effect on the iron market is communicated to all the other industries. And they are just as quick to respond to the

rise in the iron market. "Those who are continually talking obout the advantages of a foreign market do not appreciate the value of the home market. The very fact that we have not had a foreign market has made this country what it is. To this alone can be attributed the marvelous developement of the West, which twenty-five years ago was almost a wilderness. Our capital has not been interested in foreign trade, but has been turned to the advantage of our own country, building railroads, laying out cities and producing im-

"Free trade may be well enough for a country like England, which has no place at home for the exchange of commodities and relies entirely on foreign markets. But in this country we have every variety of soil and climate. We could live very comfortable if not a dollar's worth of foreign trade existed. The vegetables and fruits of the South are exchanged for the breadstuffs of the North, while Dakota exchanges grain for the iron of Pennsylvania. Different circumstances exist here from those which obtain in any other country in the world. We do not need foreign trade. And if it is to be purchased, as can clearly be shown at the expense of low wages and pauper labor, why I think we should get along without it.

"There is much nonsense talked about this immense surplus also. Much of that money is deposited in banks and is not withdrawn from the trade. Besides, what does \$100,000,000 amount to when you think of the size and resources of the country? Only a person taking narrow and contracted views could see anything menacing in this surplus.

"The furniture trade would be seriously damaged by a change of tariff, because the various interests that are wrapped up in it would be injured or destroyed."

Dry Goods Men for Harrison. New York Special.

The Dry goods Republican Club has hung the largest banner in the United States over Broad way, near Worth street. In 1884 the majority of the dry goods men were for Cleveland, but this year they are for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Morton is well known among the leading mercantile houses and he will get votes for the ticket in large numbers from the business men and merchants. Another reason why the dry goods men and the other nierebauts are turning against Cleveland, though they were formally friends to him, is they way in which the New York custom-house has been run under a Democratic administration. The business men have been harassed and delayed by the frequent shifting of officials, the changes of the heads of departments and the introduction of new men who do not know the customs and necessities of mercantile life.

The Situation in Indiana

New York Special. The Indiana canvassers here reported to the national committee that within the last year over 20,000 voters have come into the new natural gas region, enough to make twice the normal majority which has been cast for either party in the last ten years. They are almost all Republicans. The industries in which they are engaged rely on a protective tariff to build them up and to turn what was years ago cornfields in to busy manufacturing towns. Besides this, a change of 1,200 polls in the city of Indianapolis alone has been reported by the district canvassers, due to the personal popularity of General Harrison with his friends and neighbors.

Merely in Bad Company.

Minneapolis Journal. Now that Judge Gresham is at home again the facts of the Paris Herald interview, in which Judge Gresham was represented as saving that Harrison was but a figurehead while Blaine controlled the policy of the party, and that such a state of sffairs was absurd and ridiculous, have come to light. It was Mr. Donne. Judge Gresham's Democratic friend and fellowtraveler, who said it. The moral is that Judge Gresham was in bad company and met the fate of old dog Tray.

One Man Who Kaows Him. Voorhees, they say, is mad because he went

into the Indianapolis Domocratic headquarters and nobody recognized tim. Be calm. Daniel. There is one place where you will be recognized -the Senate. John Ingalls, of Kansas, wil recognize you a mile away. A Public Letter.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. And it now appears that the Burchard letter of Senator Vest was not a hasty private note to a personal friend, but a public open letter to his "fellow-Democrats." The little Senator will have to search around for another explanation to prove his entire freedom from the charge of

Harrison's Little Talks.

Gen. Harrison's pointed and pertinent little talks to visiting delegations are among the best electioneering utterances of this campaign. His statesmanlike grasp of the situation grows more pronounced every day.

THEGRANDARMYOFBEGGARS

Such the Designation Applied to the Old Soldiers Who Ask for Pensions.

An Article Worthy the Attention of Soldiers/ -A Democratic Organ Denounces Them as

Beggars, Dead-Beats and Coffee-Coolers.

The following article appeared in the Chicago Times, a Democratic paper, as an editorial.

March 2, 1887: DEPEAT OF THE GRAND ARMY OF BEGGARS! Thank God! the ciaim-agents, the demaserters, and coffee-coolers, and bounty-jumpers, composing our great standing army of volunteer mendicants, have been defeated!

But the maintenance of the President's righteous veto of the pauper pensions iniquity is not the end of the war upon the national treasury, which has been prosecuted by that army of insatiable cormorants ever since the war upon the national autonomy closed. The President ordered a halt and the order has been sustained. but the army of cormorants and claim-agents, and bounty-jumpers, and professional mendi-cants only have been checked, not conquered. In fact, it is their first repulse since the crusade of the noble army of pension-beggars began. Their leaders, the claim-agents and the party demagogues, will endeavor to rally their bloodsucking host and renew the war of mendicancy against industry. It is necessary, therefore, to follow up the advantage that has been gained, and give the hostile horde of thieves and beggars no rest until they shall have abandoned their villainous undertaking to depend on a government for support and gone to work to support both themselves and government.

The Times repeats, therefore, now that the veto of the pauper pension steal has been sustained, everything that it uttered when there seemed to be great danger that congressional representatives of the claim-agents and bountyjumpers would override it. Not merely that most scandalous measure that has ever been sent to a President for his signature is the object that invites continued an uncompromising condemnation, but the principle which it was sought in that iniquitous measure to apply, the theory and doctrine on which it was projected, and the whole vicious fabric of sophistry, cant. hypocrisy and humbug that patriotic rascality

raised for its support. It is a postulate of claim-agents that the grand army of pension-beggars "saved the country." country, no nation, political constitution system. or establishment, has ever been saved by, or been able to depend for its salvation upon citizens that are not in the habit of depending on themselves or that would not indignantly spurn the idea of being or becoming either dependents or beneficiaries of the government. Nay, the truth is broader than this. Nor in all the history of the world can a political society be found that, becoming permeated with the idea that a government is an establishment for the support of citizens, instead of an agency for the execution of justice among them, did not speedily perish. No, this Republic has not been saved by any army of pension-beggars, nor has any pension-beggar nor any advocate or arologist of pension-beggary, the least basis of a claim to be enrolled among its saviors. On the contrary, pension-beggars, pension-beggary, and the notions of government that they imply, are more dangerous enemies of the na-

A Southern writer who stood among the un-

tion than undisguised rebels.

pensioned rebels has objected, in a tone of great bitterness, to this crusade of the pension-beggars on the ground of alleged injustice to the citizens that fought on the wrong side. "There is nothing left of the war," he says, "excepting the annual tax [that is] wrested from the imoverished South to pay pensions to the soldiers f the rich and prosperous North. Not a Southern cripple receives a dollar of these taxes. Not a Southern home for a soldier gets a penny of them. Yet the South is full of poverty," etc. "If the South is a vassal, let us know it, and cease this mockery of equality." This mode of writing is very foolish, and serves only to reveal the bitterness that still lingers in the liver of the confederate brigadier on account of the "lost cause." Politically, there is no South, nor North, nor East, nor West. If there is a South that is more than an undefined geographical section of the country. it is a surviving number of citizens that were soldiers of the rebellion, but that, fortunately for themselves and their geographical section have not been encouraged to become mendicant dependants on the bounty of an unwise paternal government. "The ex-rebel soldiers," said Mr. Bragg, "are tolling day by day, and exhibiting industry, energy and thrift that never was expected of them." Why is It is because the ex-rebel soldier has not been enticed, tempted and encouraged by pension bills, designed by demagogues to buy his vote, to become a professional mendicant. On the other hand, the ex-soldier of the North, instead of thriving by dependence upon his own energy and industry, is in the almshouse, according to Mr. Warner, or, according to other claim-agent statesmen, will soon be there unless papa government grants him a pauper pension. Why is this? It is because papa government has indoctrinated him with the pestilent notion that it is becoming to

down and open his mouth for a test to suck." Which of these citizens-the ex-rabel soldier who is supporting himself and contributing to the support of the government by depending on his own industry and energy, or the ex-savior of his country who is lying down at the door of a poor house (unless the bidders for his vote lie). opening his mouth and yelling for a teat to suck supporter and defender of the commonwealth! The Times says without hesitation: The exrebel, the man who is supporting the government as well as himself by his industry, energy and thrift is incomparably a better citizen and a stronger pillar of the state than the ex-savior of his country who is begging the government to put a premium on pauperism and improvidence by giving him support from the earnings

a saviour of his country to fulfill the character

of a dependent upon its bounty, of a mendicant,

of a loafer, of a pauper without character or self-

respect, who has gained the blessed right to "lay

of the more incustrious and worthy. Unfortunately, however, all the ex-rebels are not of this manly class, as, fortunately, 'all the ex-saviors are not of this class of pension-beggars-though if the utterances of their so-called Grand Army societies are indicative of the fact, the majority of them plainly are of the mendicant order. The Mexican war pension bill was a sop thrown by Northern demagogism to the mendicant sentiment among ex-volunteer. heroes in the Southern part of the country. It was a measure of the same vicious character as the pauper pension bill, and ought to have received at the executive mansion the same treatment. Yet it is not recalled that a single Southern statesman, press or writer emitted a word of objection to that vicious measure.

The truth is, as the Times has observed before in this discussion, there is in the nature of the volunteer hero something that inclines him to the profession of mendicancy; something that tends to divest him of the manly character and self-respect of the independent citizen, and to degrade him to the status of a servile dependent or an incapable pauper. That this is the degrading tandency, also, of the so-called Grand Army mutual self-glorification societies there appears ample evidence. The Times is, therefore, in agreement with its correspondent who says: "It will be a happy day for the Republic when the last beggar of the Grand Army humbug is securely planted."

Distinguished Drummers.

New York Graphic. Ex-Postmaster-general Frank Hatton has drifted into business, and everyone who knows the genial, bright and talented gentleman will wish him a full measure of success. He has become the general Western agent of a new patent heating stove, in the sale of which there is said to be a prospective fortune for him. He is the third example in the last quarter of a century of ex-Cabinet ministers who have gone into the drumming line for a living. Ex-Secretary Bel-I knap was the first one who developed into a traveling commercial man, and, curious enough. was somewhat in the stove line also. He sold mics for the doors and sides of parlor heaters. That happened almost immediately after he left Grant's Cabinet, but it was only a temporary expedient, and he pulled himself together again and opened a law office in Washington, where he is now making plenty of money and is as popular as he always was. The other was Lot M. Morrill, whe succeeded Ben Bristow in the Treasury, and who, after his term was and ed, sold dry goods in Maine for a New York firm, until he was made comfortable in life by being appointed custom collector at Portland.

Political Changes.

Peru Republican. Last week the Chicago Times, a Cleveland newspaper, sent word to all its correspondents throughout Indiana and Illinois to send in a list of all the political changes that were positively known and the reason assigned for them. Inquiry at Democratic headquarters revealed the fact that three Republicans in the county were known to have gone over to Cleveland: John Bernard, of this city, John Overman, of Amboy, and one other. On the other hand, the names of thirty-four Democrats were sent in who have joined Republican clubs and are outspoken for Harrison and Morton. Many others, more than twice this number, are in the same boat who for personal reasons do not make it known pab-